

**Heritage Park Alliance
Church**

WHMIS Training

2017

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W.H.M.I.S

- Workplace
- Hazardous
- Materials
- Information
- System

• W.H.M.I.S. is also know as the:
RIGHT TO KNOW

P.1 #1 & 2

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**W.H.M.I.S
INFORMATION DELIVERY
ELEMENTS**

- Labels
- Material Safety Data Sheets (M.S.D.S.)
- Worker / Volunteer education and training

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RESPONSIBILITY

➤ W.H.M.I.S is everyone's responsibility.

However, employers, employees and suppliers have specific duties with regard to W.H.M.I.S requirements

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WHMIS REQUIREMENTS

- 1. *Suppliers*: must provide required labels and M.S.D.S.'s as a condition of sale
- 2. *Employers*: ensure WHMIS information is readily available, provide labels and educate workers / volunteers
- 3. *Worker's / Volunteer's* : learn information provided by employers and follow safe work procedures

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**HERITAGE PARK ALLIANCE
CHURCH REQUIREMENTS**

➤ To ensure full compliance, the following 7 key W.H.M.I.S. elements are required to be in effect:

- 1) Determination of Hazardous Products in the facility
- 2) Labelling and Material Safety Data Sheet Requirements
- 3) Determine the hazards of controlled products
- 4) Establish facility controls
- 5) Determine emergency procedures
- 6) Provide worker / volunteer education
- 7) Review and upgrade the program when required

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Hazardous materials covered by WHMIS are defined in the Hazardous Products Act.
- Hazardous materials are referred to as "Controlled Products" in legislation.
- Not all products you use in this facility are controlled products.

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CLASSIFICATION



➤ **Class A: Compressed Gas**- includes compressed, dissolved and liquefied gases.



➤ **Class B: Flammable and Combustible Material**- solids, liquids and gases capable of catching fire or exploding with an ignition source



➤ **Class C: Oxidizing Material**- materials that provide oxygen or similar substance that increases the risk of fire.

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CLASSIFICATION

➤ **Class D: Poisonous and Infectious Materials**



• **Division 1- Materials causing immediate and serious toxic effects**- causes death within a short period of time



• **Division 2- Materials causing other toxic effects**- causes immediate skin or eye irritation



• **Division 3- Biohazardous Infectious Materials**- contain harmful micro-organisms

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CLASSIFICATION



➤ **Class E: Corrosive materials**- acid or caustic material that destroy skin



➤ **Class F: Dangerously reactive materials**- products go under serious reaction if subjected to heat

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EXEMPTED PRODUCTS

- Other products such as:
 - wood,
 - products made of wood,
 - manufactured articles
 - hazardous materials in transit and
 - hazardous waste
- are not covered by W.H.M.I.S.

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LABELS

- The purpose of labels is to alert the people to the main hazards of products and procedures for handling them, as well as to direct people to the second part of the information system, the material safety data sheet.

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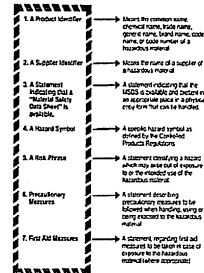
LABELS

- 2 types of Labels:
 - 1) Supplier Label
 - 2) Worker Label

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LABELS

COMPONENTS OF A SUPPLIER LABEL (VOLUME > 100 ml.)



➤ Supplier Labels are required by law

- Small containers less than 100 ml must show the first 4 elements
- Larger containers must show all 7 elements

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LABELS



➤ Supplier Label Format & Other Requirements:

- Colour, size and shape: The supplier label must be surrounded by the distinctive W.H.M.I.S. border (no specific rule for size, shape or colour)
- Label language must be in English and French
- Label must be strong enough to remain on the container

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LABELS

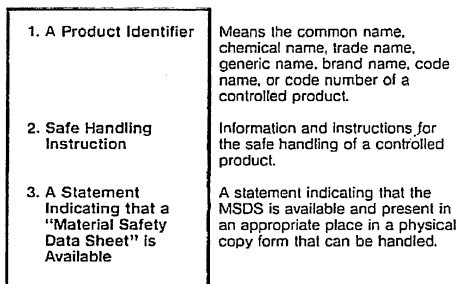
- Workplace labels can be applied by anyone in the organization who has the proper information and are used in the following circumstances:
 - the material is produced in the workplace for use in the workplace or for export
 - the material is produced in the workplace and intended for sale in Canada and will have a supplier label attached before shipment
 - the material is decanted from a supplier's label container into another container after it's arrival to the facility unless it is used up at one time
 - the original supplier label is missing or becomes unreadable.

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LABELS

COMPONENTS OF A WORKPLACE LABEL

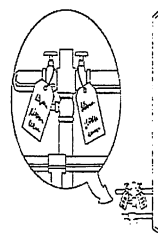


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WORKPLACE IDENTIFIERS

Use of Workplace Identifiers (instead of labels)



- Colour by painting the pipes (distinctive colours or by labels)
- Placards

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M.S.D.S's

- Material Safety Data Sheets- technical bulletin that provides detailed hazard, precautionary and emergency information on the label
- Basic rules
 - Nine main sections must all appear covering all necessary information
 - Sections cannot be left blank
 - Hazardous ingredients must be disclosed
 - M.S.D.S must be updated every three years or when new information is available

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M.S.D.S CONTENTS

- 9 categories of information are required on a M.S.D.S whether developed by the supplier, or the employer for facility produced products.
 - 1) Hazardous Ingredients
 - 2) Preparation Information
 - 3) Product Information
 - 4) Physical Data
 - 5) Fire or Explosive Hazard
 - 6) Reactivity Data
 - 7) Toxicological Data
 - 8) Preventative Measures
 - 9) First Aid Measures

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M.S.D.S

- Ingredient Disclosure List: This is a list of more than 1,700 chemical ingredient commonly found in the controlled product classes that is stated with each ingredient in a volume concentration

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Hazardous Chemical Entry

- Hazardous materials in the facility may cause disease in the body at four main sites:
 - Where they enter the body/ entry routes i.e. lungs, skin, intestines
 - In the central nervous system
 - The blood that carries them through the body
 - In the organs that have the ability to concentrate toxic agents and remove them from the body. i.e. liver, kidneys, bladder

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Ways chemicals enter the body

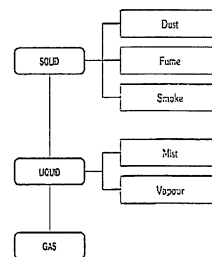
- Inhalation
- Absorption
- Ingestion

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Hazard Forms

Hazardous materials in the facility can be found as either solid, liquid or gas states



- Dust- usually mechanical action i.e. grinding
- Fumes- fine particles associated with molten metals
- Vapours-gaseous form of substance that is usually solid or liquid
- Mists- suspended liquid drops
- Smoke- solid material containing carbon is burned
- Gases- does not exist as solid or liquid at room temperatures

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Hazardous Effects

- Acute effects to a toxic substance occur immediately or very soon after exposure
- Chronic effects become apparent many years after exposure (often not treatable)
- Latency- time lag between exposure and the development of a disease (average ten years or more)

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Controlling Hazards

- At the source- where the hazard begins (this is the best method of control)
 - Eliminated from the facility altogether
 - Isolated completely from the person
- Along the path- the path of the hazard to the person
 - Local ventilation
 - General ventilation
- At the person- personal protective equipment

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

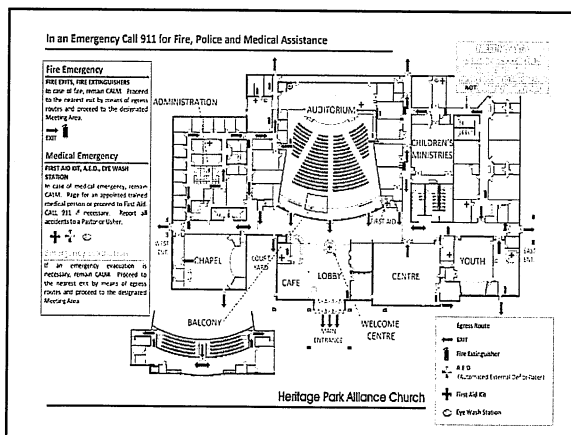
- Those rules and procedures that control the person rather than the hazard.
 - rotation
 - pre-screening
 - safe handling policies and procedures

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RESPONSIBILITIES

- Employees & Volunteers must:
- Control or eliminate the causes of accidental injury and occupational illness
 - Control and prevent loss and damage to facility property
 - Report any concerns to the leader of their ministry, a staff member or elder
 - Become familiar with the location of fire alarm "Pull Stations", fire extinguishers and exits
 - Know where the first aid stations are located
 - Report any injury to their ministry leader or staff member

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